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SUGAR
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

1965-66 WORLD SUGAR CROP

BELOW EXPECTATIONS;

MOLASSES DOWN SLIGHTLY

The Foreign Agricultural Service now estimates the 1965-66 world sugar crop at 68.7 million short tons, raw value. This is 5.4 percent below the record outturn of 72.6 million tons for the 1964-65 crop and compares with an estimate of 70 million tons made in November, 1965.

Primary reason for a crop in 1965-66 lower than that of 1964-65 was less favorable weather in several areas. Production was lower in several major producing countries, including both sugarcane and sugarbeet producing countries. On a world basis, however, reduction in the 1965-66 crop took place entirely in beet sugar, as cane sugar production was slightly higher. Sugar made from cane accounts for 57.7 percent of total world sugar production.

Free-World production of sugar for 1965-66 amounted to 47.5 million tons, while that for Communist Bloc countries accounted for 21.2 million tons.

Production Notes on Selected Countries 1/

North America

Canada. Sugarbeet acreage was down in the four producing provinces in Canada for 1965-66. Each province, however, had higher average yields than for the previous year. Harvested acreage was 85,023 acres, down 16 percent from the

1/ Primary criterion used for selecting the countries shown is the level of production. However, some countries that do not meet this criterion are included because of a rapid increase in production aimed at self-sufficiency or exporter status. Unless otherwise specified, short tons are used in this circular for sugar production while U. S. gallons are used for molasses.

101,312 acres harvested the previous year. In Southern Ontario, extremely dry conditions after planting resulted in irregular stands, and many farmers replaced their beets with corn. The 1966 acreage may be about 98,000 acres which would be up sharply from 1965 but still below that of 1964. The government has announced that the same support price will prevail for sugarbeets in 1966 as in 1965 (C. \$14.35 per short ton).

Mexico. The 1965-66 Mexican sugar crop was an alltime record. Acreage harvested was up slightly from the previous season. Two years ago, the Mexican Government initiated a rather rapidly expanding sugar program. Since the turnabout in world supplies and prices, Mexico has endeavored to hold back on its expansion program.

United States. Production for 1965-66 was down substantially from the 1964-65 crop. The decline was primarily in the beet area, as harvested acreage was down 10 percent. Sugar production from continental cane was not down as sharply, despite an acreage decline of 10.7 percent and considerable damage done by Hurricane Betsy in Louisiana. The Puerto Rican crop was considerably below early expectations, as dry weather had adverse effects.

Cuba. The 1965-66 Cuban sugar crop was some 25 percent below 1964-65 production. Cane cutting began earlier than usual for this crop and was hampered by heavy rains toward the end of harvest. Dry weather was a factor in reducing the size of the crop, as well as the fact that for 1964-65 cane was cut at a younger stage than usual, thereby further reducing the 1965-66 crop. New plantings are expected to be harvested for the 1966-67 crop.

Dominican Republic. Production for 1965-66 was well above the previous year, although significantly below preceding years. The 1965-66 harvest was completed under more normal conditions than that of the previous year; however, drought interfered with planting of new areas in 1965.

Costa Rica. The 1965-66 sugar crop is somewhat higher than that of 1964-65. Area harvested in Costa Rica fluctuates considerably from year to year as only the matured cane is harvested. Much of the country's sugarcane is produced at altitudes where 14 to 18 months are required for cane to mature. Only in the newly developed cane areas in Guanacaste and Puntarenas are the soils flat or rolling, as in other areas the usual topography is rather steep. The steep slopes preclude the use of mechanization to reduce the cost of production.

El Salvador. Production for the 1965-66 crop was some 16 percent over that of the previous year. Acreage is estimated at 38,160 acres, up 8,035 acres from 1965. Panela production went down as a substantial amount of cane was diverted from panela to centrifugal sugar production. Domestic sugar consumption continues to expand rapidly, reaching a record 64,800 tons during 1965.

Guatemala. An upward trend in acreage and production has been seen in the last several years before 1965-66. The 1965-66 crop acreage is said to be the same as the previous year. Production in 1966-67 may be higher than 1965-66, however, as the latter crop had heavy losses from fires.

Haiti. Production decreased slightly this year, as some cane that could have been harvested was not. This cane could tend to augment next year's sugar supply. Sugarcane reportedly is still increasing at the expense of other crops. Increased retail prices of refined sugar have caused a decline in domestic consumption.

Trinidad and Tobago. The 1965-66 crop was slightly below the 1964-65 crop. A high incidence of frog-hopper damage is reported, and harvesting of last year's crop under somewhat wet conditions is partly responsible for the drop. Dry weather gave rise to an outbreak of cane fires, and burnt canes were given preference in harvesting over fresh canes.

South America

Argentina. The 1965-66 crop was a record high; therefore, the new sugar year of June 1 began with a large surplus. To prevent a further increase from the new crop, the Government has announced a 900,000 metric-ton limitation on sugar production in 1966-67. Production quotas will be assigned to each refinery. This could provide temporary relief for the Argentine sugar industry.

Brazil. A substantial increase in sugar production was registered by Brazil in 1965-66. The rise is attributed to authorization of milling of extra quantities of cane for sugar production to help the cane producers' crisis. The Sugar and Alcohol Institute's Executive Commission has decided to restudy Brazil's long-range sugar production expansion program which originally aimed at production of 100 million bags for 1970-71. The Sugar Institute estimates Brazil's current sugar production capacity at 80 million bags; however, this is figured at only 150 days of processing each year.

Colombia. Centrifugal sugar production for 1965-66 is 15 percent above the 1964-65 level and 33 percent above the 1960/61-1964/65 average. This increase in production is based mainly on the increase in acreage planted to cane and the expanded capacity of the mills. Eight factories are in the process of substantial expansion or complete renewal of equipment. Sugar groups have indicated that this performance of increasing sugar production is possible as harvesting and processing can be carried on throughout the year. A significant increase in sugar production is expected for 1966-67.

Guyana. Predictions are that Guyana will increase its sugar production by about 70,000 tons over the next five years. Most of the increase will come among small growers. At the present time, two large firms constitute all of the estate sugar production, which accounts for about 97 percent of the total country production.

Peru. The amount of land planted in cane in Peru is estimated at 200,000 acres. During 1965, there were 14 mills in operation, but one of these closed in 1966 because of financial problems. Thus far this year, there has been no serious labor problem.

Europe

Belgium. Yields were good for 1965-66, but were down sharply from the previous season and production of sugarbeets declined. There was also a slight decline in sugar content because of unfavorable weather. Sugar production was down sharply for 1965-66. Because of heavy supplies this year, the Government intervened in the market and purchased about 70,000 tons.

Denmark. Production declined 44 percent in 1965-66. The crop was considerably below normal in yield and sugar content because of very unfavorable growing conditions. There was also a 24-percent reduction in the sugarbeet area. For the 1966-67 crop, the area for domestic as well as export sugar has been set at the same figure as in the previous season.

France. The French Government has established a sugar production objective for the 1966-67 marketing season at 1.5 million metric tons, refined basis (1.8 million short tons, raw value). Even with a somewhat lower production of sugar in crop year 1965-66, the end-of-season stocks will be high. Acreage for the 1966-67 season will be down some 22 percent. While consumption is increasing, the 1965-66 production was some 600,000 short tons above consumption.

West Germany. The area planted to sugarbeets in 1966 is to be some 750,000 acres, about the same as in 1965. At average sugar yields in 1966-67, Germany would have to buy about 200,000 tons on the world market. Per capita consumption has changed very little in the last five years.

Finland. Growing conditions for sugarbeets in 1965 were unusually poor and the 1965-66 crop was down in both quantity and quality. Although consumption expanded by about 7 percent, it was not necessary to increase imports as the stocks were drawn on. All sugar imported into Finland in 1965 was purchased from the Eastern European countries; however, more than half actually originated in Cuba.

Ireland. The 1965-66 sugar crop was down 17 percent from that of the previous year. The Irish Sugar Company estimates the 1966 sugarbeet acreage, at only 52,000 acres, down 20 percent from the 1965 acreage. Inclement weather is mainly responsible for the decline in the 1966 acreage.

Italy. Both production and consumption of sugar are increasing. The sugarbeet area for 1965-66 was 687,000 acres, and this is expected to go up to 750,000 acres for 1966-67. Imports of sugar during the 1965-66 season are expected to be less than half of the 399,000 metric tons of refined sugar imported during 1964-65. The per capita consumption of 27 kilos per year, although increasing, is the lowest among the EEC countries.

United Kingdom. The 1965-66 sugar crop was 9 percent below 1964-65. Beet production was up 8 percent, but adverse weather reduced the sugar content. Planting for the 1966-67 crop was delayed because of unusually cool and wet weather in April. Imports in 1966 are expected to be up as a result of the smaller domestic production.

U.S.S.R. The 1965-66 sugar crop was 14 percent below the record output of 1964-65. Acreage harvested was down slightly and weather not as favorable as during the previous season.

Yugoslavia. Acreage harvested was down by 10 percent for 1965-66. The sugarbeet crop was below the previous season, but because of a high sugar content the production of sugar was more than for 1964-65. The average yield for sugarbeets was a record for 1965-66, as weather conditions were favorable and there was increased efficiency in the control of pests and diseases. Acreage in 1966 is about 6 percent above 1965, because of increased plantings on large state farms which are attempting complete mechanization.

Africa

Mozambique. Large expansion programs are at present underway; they point to a rapid increase in sugar output for the near future. Annual domestic consumption continues an uptrend. The construction of a refinery is planned. In the past there were no refineries, and the bulk of exporting was done in the form of raw sugar to the Metropole.

Republic of South Africa. Output of sugar for the 1965-66 season was about 500,000 tons below planned production, as drought seriously affected production. The new sugar production schemes in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld are developing rapidly. The short crop of 1965-66 meant that the sugar industry had to import 137,000 tons in order to meet requirements both of the local market and of overseas customers. The imported sugar was refined for use on the local market, so that the Natal sugar could be exported to meet terms of commitments. The outlook for 1966-67 production is that there will be a substantial increase--perhaps about thirty percent.

Uganda. Some of the best cane-growing land in East Africa is found in Uganda around Lake Victoria. Estate-grown cane in this area yields about 63 tons per acre on irrigated plots. At least 80 percent of the cane grown and processed in Uganda is estate-grown cane in the Lake Victoria Region. Uganda produces substantially more sugar than is required for local consumption, but its surplus is at present not sufficient to cover the shortfall in Kenya.

Asia

India. The production of factory sugar for 1965-66 reached an alltime high. Despite a smaller cane harvest caused by prolonged dry weather, more cane was made available to the mills at the expense of diversion to gur and khandsari. Availabilities of sugar are considered adequate to provide for an increased domestic consumption, expanded export commitments, and a substantial carryover. Production of gur (as well as khandsari, a native type of sugar) declined in 1965-66 because of an accumulation of unsold stocks and a smaller cane harvest. Despite the easier supply position, the Government of India is not inclined to relax the existing price and distribution controls, in view of the adverse weather conditions which affected the 1966-67 plantings of sugarcane.

Japan. The 1965-66 production increased by 36 percent over the previous year. Beet sugar production was 52 percent over the 1964-65 season, as weather was favorable and areas previously used for other crops were switched to sugarbeets. The 1965-66 sugarcane planted area increased nearly 20 percent, but yields declined because of low temperatures and excessive rainfall in early summer, followed by drought in July and August. Refiners have agreed to freeze investments in facilities for a period of three years, effective March 25, 1966, and to establish a quota for each refiner so as to stringently control production.

Philippines. A reduced acreage and inadequate moisture in many areas resulted in lower yields for 1965-66 and a decline in production. Acreage was down by 7 percent from the previous year. The Philippine Sugar Industry has been requested to exert all of its efforts to increase production in 1966-67 by 300,000 short tons. Indications are that growers have increased their acreage to slightly over the amount planted in 1964-65. The outlook for the 1966-67 crop is somewhat discouraging as rainfall has been below normal. There could be a recovery, however, if moisture is adequate during the remainder of the growing season.

Turkey. Both area and yield for 1965-66 sugarbeets dropped by about 15 percent. The decline in yield was caused by dry weather. The 1966 sown area is estimated to be somewhat higher than that of 1965.

Oceania

Australia. The Australian 1965-66 sugar season was disappointing, although final sugar production was similar to the record output of 1964-65. Expansion of harvested acreage was expected to boost production this season. However, excessively heavy rainfall in Northern Queensland and drought conditions in Southern Queensland and in part of the Central districts severely curtailed yields. The sugar-to-cane ratio in 1965-66 was slightly higher than in 1964-65. The outlook for 1966-67 is for a further increase in production, although growth has been slow in the North Queensland growing area as a result of dry conditions. Dry weather has also be experienced on the Central Coast and in the lower Burdekin districts, but cane made satisfactory growth.

World molasses production for the 1965-66 year is estimated at 3.45 billion gallons. This is down slightly from the November estimate and is 3.7 percent below the high level of 1964-65. Production in Brazil, in 1965-66, surpassed that in Mainland United States. When Hawaii and Puerto Rico are included, however, U. S. production is second only to that of U.S.S.R.

Molasses output in general follows the production trend of centrifugal sugar. For many producing countries, however, no production statistics are recorded. In some countries, molasses is considered a waste product and is disposed of by dumping in the rivers. For countries where reliable information was not available, estimates have been calculated primarily on the basis of the known relationship between production of molasses and of sugar in other countries that have similar processing methods.

In Mexico, efforts are being made to use more molasses domestically for feeding purposes. These efforts, however, have had limited success. British Honduras dumped one million gallons (imperial) into the river in 1965, as there were difficulties with storage and shipping. These problems reportedly have been corrected. About 2 million gallons of molasses from the 1965-66 Guatemalan crop will move out through the new installation at the Guatemalan Pacific port of San Jose. Previously, molasses from Guatemala was hauled to El Salvador in tank trucks and exported through the El Salvadoran Port of Acajutla. The Sugar Association estimates that about 50 percent of the molasses from the current sugarcane crop will be exported, with the other half utilized locally. Guyana used about one-third of its 1965 molasses production domestically, with the balance sold in the Caribbean, North America, and the United Kingdom. A major portion of the molasses produced in Peru is probably used to produce alcohol.

Greece exported 15,499 metric tons of molasses in 1965, compared with 7,577 metric tons exported during 1964. The United Kingdom is the leading buyer of Greek molasses. Imports of molasses, however, exceeded exports and totaled 31,907 metric tons in 1965 as against 4,776 metric tons in calendar year 1964. All molasses imports in 1965 were from Egypt.

Imports of molasses into the United Kingdom in 1965 were up 12 percent over those of 1964 and totaled 493,600 long tons. Production of molasses from the 1965-66 U. K. sugarbeet crop is 7 percent below that of 1964-65.

One sugar manufacturer in Kenya and one in Uganda are using a portion of their molasses in production of alcohol. The alcohol produced in Uganda is sold mostly as medicinal spirits, while Kenya production is sold mostly to alcoholic beverage distilleries.

Molasses imports into Japan are under the import quota system and import licenses are issued according to the requirements developed by the Molasses Deliberative Committee, a quasi-governmental advisory group. Total import requirements in calendar year 1966, of 676,200 metric tons, are 25 percent higher than those of the previous year. The largest increase is for mixed feed, followed by liquor and lipo-nucleo-protein industries. Pakistan produces a fairly large quantity of molasses, but most of it goes to waste, as little is exported and it is not generally used in feeds. Decreased production of molasses in Turkey and increased exports pared high stocks somewhat in 1965. Both sales to farmers and industrial sales continued their upward trends. About half of the industrial sales go to the acid industry, about one-third to the yeast industry, and the remainder to the mixed feed industry. Australian molasses production, in order of magnitude, is either exported, used in distilleries, or utilized as stock feed.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference for Trade and Development) and the Executive Director of the International Sugar Council continue to explore methods of improving the depressed prices of the world sugar market. Discussions and meetings have been held to consider possible short-term measures as well as proposals for the long term. So far these meetings have been inconclusive. At the conclusion of the first session of the International Sugar Negotiating Conference for a new agreement, in Geneva in October 1965, it was decided that a second session would be called only if prospects appeared good for the successful negotiation of an agreement.

On March 3, 1966, twenty-five exporting countries, meeting at International Sugar Council Headquarters in London, agreed not to sell below a 2.50-cent-per-pound minimum (f.o.b., Caribbean basis). In April, this agreement was broadened, as a minimum of 2.70 cents was established beginning October 1, 1966, and a 3.00-cent minimum beginning January 1, 1967. This agreement was not effective, and both spot and 1966 futures prices declined considerably since that time. The Group met in London on June 23 and "decided not to proceed further with the scheme."

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56
through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	151	159	160	145
Mexico.....	1,380	2,097	2,280	2,448
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	3,086	3,332	2,880
Continental (cane).....	572	1,184	1,147	1,104
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,179	1,218	1,200
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	989	897	860
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	11	16	4	8
British Honduras.....	12	31	43	48
Costa Rica.....	44	100	110	118
El Salvador.....	51	86	109	126
Guatemala.....	70	159	145	165
Honduras.....	17	30	36	44
Nicaragua.....	61	105	110	76
Panama.....	25	54	54	63
Cuba.....	5,883	4,400	6,600	5,000
Dominican Republic.....	883	874	640	857
Guadeloupe.....	146	184	204	205
Haiti.....	61	68	70	67
Jamaica.....	419	532	567	576
Martinique.....	83	68	77	66
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	255	281	272
West Indies: Barbados.....	183	180	220	187
Leeward & Windward Islands 4/	94	72	59	59
Total North America.....	14,488	15,908	18,363	16,574
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	906	1,157	1,074	1,422
Bolivia.....	11	101	90	90
Brazil.....	3,110	3,620	4,152	5,329
Guyana.....	330	290	347	370
Chile (beet).....	40	119	114	126
Colombia.....	297	399	488	560
Ecuador.....	93	198	215	222
Paraguay.....	30	41	57	44
Peru.....	800	864	848	893
Surinam.....	10	13	15	17
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	44	84	81
Venezuela.....	205	392	415	435
Total South America.....	5,859	7,238	7,899	9,589
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	282	355	365	259
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	405	632	461
Denmark.....	353	403	470	265
Denmark 5/.....	-	65	50	24
Finland.....	38	57	50	43
France.....	1,571	2,218	2,648	2,582
Germany, West.....	1,590	2,228	2,310	1,719
Greece 6/ 7/.....	0	42	74	114
Ireland.....	126	160	157	130
Italy.....	1,271	1,023	1,121	1,360
Netherlands.....	490	461	707	655
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira.....	13	18	18	18
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	448	577	622
Sweden.....	314	272	295	217
Switzerland.....	40	50	60	67
United Kingdom.....	818	900	1,130	1,030
Total West Europe.....	7,769	9,105	10,664	9,566

- continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/.....	12	12	12	12
Bulgaria 7/.....	137	170	270	121
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	860	1,191	1,201	853
Germany, East 7/.....	804	822	883	864
Hungary.....	332	512	540	495
Poland.....	1,152	1,570	1,975	1,558
Roumania.....	214	343	420	456
Yugoslavia.....	219	375	395	402
Total East Europe.....	3,730	4,995	5,696	4,761
Total Europe.....	11,499	14,100	16,360	14,327
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	5,632	6,475	11,270	9,700
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia.....	35	73	72	76
United Arab Republic.....	340	421	478	501
Congo, Leopoldville	31	42	33	44
Kenya 7/.....	29	44	51	34
Tanzania 7/ 8/.....	28	66	72	80
Uganda 7/.....	89	145	147	137
Malagasy Republic.....	55	127	120	125
Mauritius.....	612	756	732	756
Mozambique.....	165	200	167	181
Reunion.....	219	280	230	255
Rhodesia 9/.....	9	140	172	254
South Africa, Republic of 10/.....	989	1,265	1,395	1,003
Swaziland.....	-	94	115	140
Other Africa 11/.....	93	234	214	216
Total Africa.....	2,694	3,887	3,998	3,802
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane).....	119	222	230	235
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	408	565	875	625
China: Mainland (cane and beet).....	836	1,180	1,650	1,750
Taiwan.....	963	916	1,200	1,080
Burma.....	38	72	74	76
India 12/.....	2,737	3,470	4,285	4,515
Indonesia.....	903	725	715	770
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60):	86	258	307	417
Pakistan.....	174	333	281	300
Philippines.....	1,356	1,856	1,767	1,669
Ryukyu Islands 13/.....	23	151	302	245
Thailand.....	102	194	374	315
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/.....	33	127	140	175
Total Asia.....	7,778	10,069	12,200	12,172
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,428	1,883	2,132	2,132
Fiji.....	210	359	345	375
Total Oceania.....	1,638	2,242	2,477	2,507
World total (cane).....	29,324	34,492	39,348	39,595
World total (beet).....	20,264	25,427	33,219	29,076
World total (cane and beet).....	49,588	59,919	72,567	68,671

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 9/ Prior to 1964-65 included Malawi and Zambia. 10/ Beginning 1962-63 Swaziland reported separately. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia and Tunisia. 12/ Includes Khandasari. 13/ Prior to this issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon and Nepal.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 <u>3/</u>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica.....	58	90	44	47
El Salvador.....	30	28	20	18
Guatemala.....	70	32	32	32
Mexico.....	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	23	21	18
Panama.....	4	5	5	4
Total.....	334	310	254	251
Asia:				
Burma.....	160	157	160	160
China: Mainland.....	545	600	660	700
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	3,950	6,063	6,614	5,512
Indonesia.....	303	330	330	330
Japan.....	26	25	13	7
Pakistan.....	1,258	672	650	616
Philippines.....	70	52	69	79
Ryukyu Islands.....	12	12	27	15
Thailand.....	50	165	165	165
Vietnam.....	21	36	40	40
Total.....	6,419	8,136	8,752	7,648
South America:				
Colombia.....	486	715	716	695
Ecuador.....	26	40	40	40
Peru.....	30	16	17	17
Venezuela.....	71	42	42	42
Total.....	613	813	815	794
Total of above countries:	7,366	9,259	9,821	8,693

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60
annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America:				
Canada 3/.....	8,655	11,907	13,169	11,470
Costa Rica.....	1,927	3,977	3,933	3,821
Cuba 4/.....	297,324	169,063	267,849	221,958
Dominican Republic.....	(25,338)	55,969	39,666	58,065
El Salvador.....	1,925	4,424	5,547	8,220
Guatemala.....	3,615	8,000	8,000	9,100
Haiti.....	(4,053)	4,525	3,842	4,090
Jamaica.....	(15,520)	30,909	33,000	35,588
Mexico.....	86,937	136,122	161,605	173,029
Nicaragua.....	5/ 3,140	6,093	5,612	5,656
United States, Mainland.....	169,104	286,816	308,150	278,415
Hawaii.....	53,084	57,688	58,299	50,947
Puerto Rico.....	57,106	64,563	57,200	61,811
Other North America.....	(45,500)	(56,113)	(58,000)	(62,000)
Total North America.....	773,228	896,169	1,023,872	984,170
South America:				
Argentina.....	39,331	85,617	85,617	97,565
Brazil.....	(202,600)	230,762	245,184	291,449
Guyana.....	(14,840)	23,211	21,290	23,712
Chile.....	1,127	4,006	4,351	4,814
Peru 3/.....	40,864	47,014	45,422	48,700
Venezuela 3/.....	N.A.	28,119	29,871	31,252
Other South America.....	(36,400)	(21,750)	(28,000)	(29,000)
Total South America.....	335,162	440,479	459,735	526,492
Europe:				
Austria.....	11,638	15,659	15,977	10,957
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	17,502	17,794	18,356	19,480
Denmark.....	16,014	17,981	21,540	13,673
Finland.....	2,453	4,121	3,933	3,746
France.....	76,473	88,409	109,574	106,203
Germany, West.....	82,541	97,587	114,070	71,177
Greece.....	-	3,003	4,543	6,105
Ireland.....	4,638	6,855	5,874	4,889
Italy.....	66,517	59,938	68,554	74,923
Netherlands.....	21,635	17,794	26,223	24,350
Spain.....	24,627	25,970	31,063	33,616
Sweden.....	13,310	11,613	13,861	10,115
Switzerland.....	1,726	2,060	2,965	1,866
United Kingdom.....	45,109	44,500	57,886	53,669
Total West Europe.....	384,183	413,284	494,419	434,769

-continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60
annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 1/- continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:				
Hungary.....	(16,504)	28,460	30,488	29,596
Poland.....	(46,614)	71,045	83,333	70,240
Roumania.....	-	20,229	24,350	20,604
Yugoslavia.....	10,462	15,814	16,258	14,610
Other East Europe.....	(83,800)	(105,950)	(110,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe.....	157,380	241,498	264,429	225,050
Total Europe.....	541,563	654,782	758,848	659,819
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	(241,800)	(328,600)	(500,000)	(460,000)
Africa:				
Angola.....	2,423	2,775	3,034	2,810
United Arab Republic <u>6/</u>	27,665	33,715	29,068	32,779
Mauritius.....	21,274	28,018	21,604	27,159
Mozambique.....	-	13,111	10,714	11,238
South Africa, Republic of....	(38,400)	60,621	63,892	45,880
Other Africa.....	(39,800)	(54,550)	(55,000)	(55,000)
Total Africa.....	129,562	192,790	183,312	174,866
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	32,321	31,320	56,379	45,141
India.....	149,218	180,564	206,037	220,085
Indonesia.....	(36,292)	34,652	33,341	39,334
Japan <u>3/</u>	-	5,057	6,368	7,118
Philippines.....	(57,540)	101,480	100,239	94,590
Thailand.....	<u>5/</u> 10,849	24,350	43,642	37,461
Turkey.....	(16,359)	22,481	34,933	26,223
Other Asia.....	(55,000)	(74,500)	(85,000)	(88,000)
Total Asia.....	357,579	474,404	565,939	557,952
Oceania:				
Australia.....	51,654	81,944	77,721	75,000
Fiji.....	(9,120)	14,985	12,560	11,613
Total Oceania.....	60,774	96,929	90,281	86,613
Total world.....	2,439,668	3,084,153	3,581,987	3,449,912

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 4/ Includes hi-test molasses. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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